

Sept. 16, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Antietam, Md

Union the Clever

Teas

w/ 70,164

defeated

10/40,000

loss 12,469

loss 13,533

Bloodiest battle of the War. ?

Sept 16, 17, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of Antietam

Lee and the Confederate survivors of the Battle of South Mountain moved south and took a position near SHARPSBURG between the Antietam R. & the Potomac R. where they were joined by Jackson & his men who had left Harper's Ferry.

Sept. 16 - Forces of about 70,000 Federals led by McClellan encamped on the opposite bank of the Antietam and in the evening

attacked the Confederates & fought until dark.
The battle raged all day to the 17th, both
sides losing heavily. During the night
of the 18th, the Confederates withdrew
and moved toward Martinsburg, Va.

McClellan's loss in the battle was
12,469. Lee's loss was 13,533

Sept 17, 1862

McClellan fought the battle of Antietam a day of "isolated attacks and wasted efforts." 75,000 Union soldiers endeavored to overcome 51,000 Confederates; he handling the inferior force in a manner "absolutely above criticism." The Union loss killed & wounded was 11,600 - the Confederate about the same. The victory was

McClellan's

This battle furnished Lincoln the
victory which in his opinion must
proceedeth issuance of his proclamation
of emancipation

Sept 17, 1862

Federals attack Lee at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland; indecisive.

Bloodiest single day of the war.

Sept 19, 1862

Lee withdrew from Antietam and
re-crossed the Potowmack into
Virginia

Sept. 19, 1862

Confederates defeated at IUKA, Miss.

Sept. 19, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: IUKA

Union Rosecrans

w/ 17,000
loss 790

defeated Price
w/ 23,000
loss 1,638

Sept 22, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Isound by Pres. Lincoln in preliminary
form Sep 22, 1862, just after the battle
of Antietam.

Permanent Jan 1, 1863

Sept 22, 1862

Pres Lincoln read his Proclamation
Emancipation to his cabinet.

Sept 23, 1862

Pres Lincoln gave the Proclamation
Emancipation to the country.

Effective Jan 1, 1863, all slaves
in states in rebellion were free
forever.

1862

1912 Dates J-BK

1810-1862 ORMSBY MACKNIGHT MITCHEL

American General and Astronomer. Born at Morganfield, KY. Graduated at West Point (1832). Assigned to duty at Fort Marion, Fla. (1831). Left the active service and became professor of mathematics, Astronomy and philosophy in Cincinnati College. Recorded results of absence of stars and comets (1854-1859). At the outbreak of the Civil

War, he assumed command of a division
of General BUELL's Army, made major
general (1862) Commanded the department
of the South. Died of yellow fever.
in the Federal Army.

1862

1912 Dates J-BK

(1826-1885) George Brinton McCLELLAN

American general. Born in Philadelphia. Graduated from West Point (1846). Served gallantly in Mexican War. Appointed Commander of Armies of U.S. (Nov 1861) and conducted in person the Peninsula campaign (1862). Succeeded by General Halleck as general-in-chief (July 1862). Resigned from army (Nov 8, 1864). Defeated for the presidency (1864). Chief Engr

of department of docks, New York City (1870-1872). Governor of N. J. (1877-1881).

McClellan excelled as a military tactician and scientific engineer.

1862

1912 Dates J-BK

1818-1885 Irvin McDowell

An American soldier. Born near Columbus, Ohio. Served in the Mexican War. Brigadier Gen in the Civil War. Commanded at Bull Run and badly defeated.

Superseded by McClellan. gained honors at Cedar mountain and second Bull Run. Major General (1872).